

# THE PLYMOUTH TRIBUNE.

Recorders office 176b01

WEEKLY EDITION.

VOLUME I

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1901.

NO. 1

## A LATTER-DAY ROMANCE

A Humorous and Mirth-Provoking Story of a Deception Practised on a Chicago Woman.

CHICAGO, Oct., 8 — "Do you love me deary?" "You know I do, pet!" "Well, pleasant dreams." "Sleep tight." "Good night."

The above conversation and yards of it has been passed up and down a plain every-day tin speaking tube in the home of Mrs. Margaret Scott Thoroman, 3021 Groveland avenue, for the last year and a half. Mrs. Thoroman thought she was having her love tested and it cost her, according to a statement made in court to-day, something like \$400. Kate Williamson, her maid, and her sweetheart, John Barnett, a houseman, acted as "love testers" and it might have been going on yet had it not been for the interference of ex-Bride-well Keeper Felton, who says he entered the case as a "humanitarian." Lieut. Sullivan of the Stanton avenue police station says the Williamson girl has missed her calling and instead of being a domestic she should set up shop and establish a new sect to coax money out of the easily gulled.

Kate Williamson is a clever ventriloquist and she must also be clever in other respects. She managed to carry on the love affair of her employer for more than a year and a half and all that time the women who supposed she was conversing with her lover was hoodwinked into sending him three fine meals a day and whatever money he demanded, which several times amounted to large sums.

Mrs. Thoroman is a slight, frail-looking woman, who is trying to make a living in her Groveland avenue home renting rooms. According to the police she met somewhere on the south side nearly two years ago a fine appearing stranger, who later came to her home to room. Melting glances, several squeezes of the hand and finally a supper at one of the downtown cafes are said to have resulted. Then for some reason the man, who was known both as Mr. Smith and "the captain," left for parts unknown. At this point Kate Williamson is said to have taken up his part and played it to a finish. With tears in her eyes she went to Mrs. Thoroman and told her that "the captain" desired to test her love and that he intended to live in the basement of the house apart and undisturbed and would not see Mrs. Thoroman for a year. Then if the test worked all right Hymen was expected to do his worst. Mrs. Thoroman agreed.

Then it was that the clever young colored woman began the carrying on of the love affair through the speaking tube. Each night it was Mrs. Thoroman's practice to go to the tube and bid her supposed lover down in the basement an affectionate good night. Kate down in the cellar at the other end of the tube, used her powers as a ventriloquist to play the part of the lover, using a deep basso voice. When she got tired her sweetheart, Barnett, took a whirl at working the pipe. Kate said to-day that she only got hoarse once or twice during the whole entire year and a half, and denies that she ever shed crocodile tears to make the money flow.

But Mrs. Thoroman says she frequently came to her with flowing eyes and a story about "the captain's" wanting some money to bet on the races. And she always gave it willingly.

Mrs. Thoroman says she suspected nothing and asserts that her domestic hoodwinked her out of at least \$400, besides enough meals to feed a modern sis-

ed family a year. Barnett is supposed to have eaten most of the meals.

Both the Williamson girl and Barnett were arrested and the case came up in the 35th street police station yesterday, being continued at the request of the defendants until Friday.

## BEVERIDGE

Returns from His Asiatic Tour and is Interviewed.—Regards Isthmian Canal Treaty as an American Victory.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—"The agreement between Great Britain and the United States regarding the Isthmian canal, if it has been correctly reported, is the greatest victory of the age for American diplomacy," said Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana yesterday.

Senator Beveridge was on his way home, returning from his tour in the Orient. He remained in Chicago only a few hours. Senator Beveridge has been a faithful advocate of an American canal, and he has cause to be pleased over the reported treaty, for many of the conditions for which he fought in the senate when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was up for consideration are in the new treaty which he considers such a signal victory for American diplomacy.

"As a commercial proposition the canal should be open to all nations," continued the senator, "but it is to be built exclusively by American money and is to connect American coasts and so it should be strictly under American control. Accordingly it is of the greatest importance that the United States should maintain the right to fortify the canal if the government should see fit to do so. For this the new treaty provides and no injustice is done to any nation, for the canal can be safely trusted in the hands of the United States."

"Another great victory is the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in express terms. The attention of the senate was called to the fact that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty did not do this, and therefore the treaty was amended so as to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. That was the principal reason why England rejected the treaty, and that fact emphasizes the victory. The present treaty abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and leaves the United States as a single controlling power over the canal, as well as untying its hand in its relation to Central American countries."

Senator Beveridge devoted himself on his trip to investigations of trade conditions in the Oriental countries which he visited. He returns with many facts and figures which will be of value to the United States in extending its commerce with the countries of Asia. Much time was spent in the Philippines and in Japan. He returned to America on the same vessel which bore the Marquis Ito of Japan, who is visiting the United States with the mission of bringing about closer relations between Japan, the United States, and England. Senator Beveridge learned much which will be of value to the government in its diplomatic relations.

## Panama Menaced.

COLON, COLOMBIA, via Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 8.—It is reported that the situation at Panama is becoming critical. Two expeditions are menacing the city, and a contingent under General Forras is reported to have landed. The government is constructing more fortifications and early developments are expected.

Into each life some ruins must fall. Wise people don't sit down and bawl; Only fools suicide or take to flight. Smart people take Rocky Mountain Tea at night. J. W. Hess.

## SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT

Roosevelt's New Policy of Reconstruction Begun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—The appointment of former Governor Thomas G. Jones of Alabama as United States district judge for the middle and northern district of that state was made by President Roosevelt to-day as the beginning of his new policy in regard to southern appointments. Mr. Jones has always been a democrat, but one of the old southern school, who held himself responsible to high ideals while in office. He was the youngest officer on General Gordon's staff in the confederate army. As a lawyer and politician since the war he has been a strong defender of the constitution and refused to follow the democratic party through all its wanderings in the wilderness of

## SAMPSON WORSE

The Admiral Has a Severe and Prolonged Attack of Aphasia.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 8.—Admiral Sampson has denied himself to callers at his home in New Hampshire avenue. His health is very poor and he is under the personal care of Mrs. Sampson. Only the most intimate family friends are allowed to see him.

The navy department will not discuss his condition and Judge Advocate Lemly will not talk of a report which says that he had told Mr. Rayner, chief counsel for Admiral Schley, that Admiral Sampson could not be called before the court of inquiry as he would prove himself mentally incompetent to testify. The care Mrs. Sampson exer-

## PAYNE PLAN REVIVED

Roosevelt Has an Opportunity to Effect Great Reforms in Republican National Conventions and Has a Mind to Investigate.

WASHINGTON D. C., Oct. 7.—The southern delegate has always been a dangerous quantity in republican convention since the war. There has never been a time since the reconstruction days when there seemed anything like a real chance of carrying any of the old-time southern states for the republican candidate for President. The southern delegate, never the less, has had a great deal to do with the making of a republican nominee. Most of the delegates sent up have been of the impecunious variety, whose votes, if not actually purchasable, were readily influenced by various promises, from hotel accommodations up to lucrative offices.

Each active candidate for the presidency has found it necessary to head off the average delegate, who never had money enough to get home, who always felt obliged to sell his ticket, and who scarcely could be induced to answer roll call without being promised something by the party managers.

President McKinley was appealed to, on the theory that, as he was going to be the party candidate absolutely without opposition, he would have nothing to lose if the southern politicians should rise up in their wrath and denounce the administration in the convention. He declared it was because he had nothing to lose that he was unwilling to undertake to deprive the southern politicians of their traditional rights. He said that if there had been another candidate so that the southern men could have a chance to fight for their lives, he would favor Payne's plan, but could not undertake to do it at the time when the southern fellows would have no chance to make an alliance with anybody.

President Roosevelt has already announced his intention of having a new deal in the South. He proposes to avoid the professional negro politicians entirely. Where reputable southern republicans are to be had to fill the federal offices they will be given the preference, but otherwise broad-gauged democrats will be chosen especially for the important offices in the South. The professional southern politicians fully understand this situation and the President is risking considerable of his political future by making the fight at this time. He has not hesitated, however, but proposes to look into the question at once of the feasibility of restricting southern representation in the national conventions, and for this purpose he will go into the Payne plan exhaustively.

Mr. Payne arrived here yesterday by appointment and will see the President today. When seen last night Mr. Payne said his purpose here was to secure from the President his active and public adherence to the new principle of representation in the national convention.

The justice of his scheme, Mr. Payne says, can be contested by no one. It merely proposes to apply to the national conventions of the republican party the scheme which is adopted by all parties in city, county and state conventions, of basing the representation on the party vote.

## Fusion in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 8.—Chairman William C. Creasy of the democratic state committee issued a call today for a meeting of the committee in this city next Friday, to consider a proposition to effect a fusion on a state ticket with the union party against the regular republican ticket.

## AN INCREDIBLE TALE

Young Woman Abducted, Starved and Robbed by Philadelphia Journalists.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 7.—Four men charged with abducting a Philadelphia woman in broad daylight and of binding, gagging, starving and robbing her are now under arrest in this city and were before Magistrate Kochesperger at 10 o'clock this morning. The woman in the case is Mabel Goodrich of 241 North Tenth street.

The men now locked up at the Central Police Station are, Howard K. Sloan, an unemployed reporter; Henry Wallace, society editor of one of the morning papers; J. Knight Findlay of Wayne, near here, stenographer in the business office of another morning paper; and Oscar S. Dunlap, a barber employed in one of the most prominent shops in the city.

Disguises, pistols, masks and a lone house on a country road figure in this modern emulation of fifteenth century methods. The plunder was \$65 in cash, \$2,000 in jewels, and about \$500 in checks. With the exception of the cashing of one check for \$155, all of the stolen property has been recovered.

According to the police, young Wallace had begun visiting Miss Goodrich as early as last April. The real story of the abduction, however, starts on Wednesday, Sept. 25. On that day, it is charged, Oscar S. Dunlap called at Miss Goodrich's house and invited her to take a drive with him the next day. On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 26, Dunlap called to keep his appointment. He had a well appointed team, and a liveried driver held the reins. The driver, the police say, was J. Knight Findlay, one of the conspirators, suitably disguised for the occasion.

The carriage drove to the park crossing Girard avenue bridge, where the driver said the horse was going lame. Dunlap jumped from the carriage, and as he did so a man who is said to be Howard K. Sloan emerged from behind a clump of bushes. Sloan jumped into the carriage and Dunlap disappeared down the road.

"Let us continue the drive," said he. Miss Goodrich shrugged her shoulders, leaned back in the carriage, and said nothing. Presently it grew dark, and in a lonely part of the drive the bogus coachman and the make-believe law and order man bound Miss Goodrich hand and foot and put a gag in her mouth. Then both donned masks. Findlay jumped into the carriage and Sloan took a seat and they drove on. While the carriage rumbled on Sloan blindfolded the woman, threatening her with a revolver.

She was driven somewhere, she did not know, but she noticed from one corner of the handkerchief over her eyes that the men paid toll at two toll gates and that they took her into a building where a fire engine and a hook and ladder truck were standing.

There the woman was locked up in a bedroom until Friday morning. Her captors told her that \$10,000 was wanted and that when that was forthcoming she could go. On Friday the woman was again bound and taken in a carriage to 2556 North Twelfth street. From Friday until Monday she was guarded day and night.

On Monday morning she began to weaken. She had \$65 with her, and that was given up to her captors. Then \$2,000 worth of jewelry went next. She had nothing else with her, she declared. Finally, however, she found some blank checks of the Third National Bank in her pocketbook, and suggested she fill

these out. She made out five checks in all, one for \$155, one for \$45, three for \$100 each.

On Tuesday at daybreak the men blindfolded her and she was bundled into a carriage and driven to Tenth and Poplar streets, the bandage taken from her eyes and she was thrust from the vehicle. Then the horses were lashed and the carriage whisked around the corner.

The woman was so weak and bewildered that it took her two hours to reach home. From there she went to the city hall. She told her story, but the police only smiled at her. After some investigation, however, the police accepted the story as true.

Detectives McGenty and Donaghy were assigned to the case, and the first place they visited was the Third National Bank. One check had been cashed of the five given, the one for \$155. It was cashed an hour before the officers arrived.

Then Detectives McGenty and Donaghy hired a coupe and proceeded to drive over the course indicated by Miss Goodrich in her narrative. She had noticed a particularly bright child at one of the toll gates they passed. The detectives located this toll gate on the Montgomery pike, near General Wayne Hotel. Then they proceeded to look up a building answering the description given of a suburban fire house at North Wayne. This proved to be the place Miss Goodrich had told them about and where she said she had been imprisoned for twenty-four hours. The detectives asked a boy who keeps the keys to the fire house and they were directed to Findlay's house adjoining.

There the police learned that one of the sons, J. Knight Findlay, had been home but little during the last two weeks. Getting a description of him, the police returned to the city and found the young man, who is only 21 years old, in the office where he is employed. He was charged with the crime and broke down and implicated three others.

Findlay said that he had impersonated the coachman; that Sloan, the unemployed reporter, acted the part of Attorney Gibbons; that the barber played the part of the rich Germantown resident, and that Wallace, the society editor, had rented a house in Germantown where Mrs. Goodrich was to have been held captive.

## BOOKWALTER WINS

Indianapolis Election Results in Republican Victory.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 9.—The election for mayor, clerk, police judge, and members of the city council resulted yesterday in a substantial victory for the republicans, their entire ticket being elected by about 1,200 majority. This was the first time that the party has carried the election in six years.

The administration of Mayor Taggart was the main issue in the campaign, as the democratic nominee endorsed Taggart's administration in his letter accepting the nomination, and thus made it the issue. Charles A. Bookwalter, the republican mayor-elect, was the party nominee two years ago, and was defeated by 347 votes. In view of the coming state campaign republicans regard the victory as important, as it gives them control of the largest city in the state.

## Beveridge Is Back.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 4.—United States Senator Beveridge, who arrived from Japan on the Kaga Maru, after journeying across the Pacific with the Marquis Ito, declined to speak at any length on the orient, where he has spent the better portion of a six month's trip around the world, beyond stating that keeping open the ports of Asia is America's problem.

## A GREAT MAN—A GREAT BOOK

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There is an introduction by Senator Chauncey M. Depew and special chapters by General C. H. Grosvenor, Colonel Albert Halstead and the late Secretary of State John Sherman. There are many half tone views and portraits in the work, there being 61 illustrations in all.

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doubtful issues. He did not desert the party, but ceased to advocate its policies.

Mr. Jones owes his appointment largely to the way in which he treated the negroes of Alabama and since. As governor he insisted that he was governor of all the people, black and white, and he tried to enforce the laws against lynching. He tried to encourage the negro schools and he opposed the effort to reduce their educational fund to correspond to the taxes the negroes paid. He was the friend of the Tuskegee Industrial institute for the education of negroes in trades and was the first governor to visit the institution. He became acquainted with Professor Booker T. Washington, who established the school, and has been the friend of Washington ever since.

Vitality, nerves like steel, clear eyes, active brain, strength, health and happiness come to those who take Rocky Mountain Tea made by Madison Medicine Co. 35c. J. W. Hess.

cises to prevent any one from seeing the admiral has made his friends uneasy. It was explained today that the admiral is suffering from an unusual attack of aphasia, an ailment which has troubled him more or less since he was chief of the bureau of ordnance. Too close attention to work has also rendered him feeble.

His condition is not such that his life is considered in danger, but he is able to take only very light exercise, such as short walks. Anything more brings on attacks of most painful headaches.

His physician says that the constant care he is receiving will soon cause him to improve. The admiral will retire next February from active service. He will be sixty-two years old.

The Correct Population of Cities and Towns in the Northwest. Located along the line of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, is shown in a booklet just issued by that Company, copy may be obtained by sending stamp to W. B. Kieckhefer, 22 Fifth Ave., Chicago.